

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS



Game Sanctuaries for Eastern States



WASHINGTON.—Senator Shields of Tennessee has introduced a bill in congress to establish a sanctuary or sanctuaries for game animals and for birds and fish in the national forest reserve. In introducing it he said, among other things:

Mr. Shields—There are a great many sanctuaries for game, or game preserves, established in the national parks of the United States in the Rocky Mountains and the Middle West which are accessible to the people of the states lying west of the Mississippi river and lying adjacent to the great Appalachian range. The act of congress passed in 1911, com-

monly known as the Weeks law, established forest reservations especially for the purpose of protecting the watersheds of the great navigable rivers which have their source in the Appalachian mountains by protecting the forests and restoring the deforested areas. The commission has purchased something short of 2,000,000 acres in those mountains, and the title is now vested in the United States and under the control of the Agricultural department. Of these 2,000,000 acres some 400,000 acres are located in New Hampshire, 387,000 in Virginia, 326,000 in North Carolina, 300,000 in Tennessee, 163,000 in Georgia, 130,000 in West Virginia, 130,000 in Pennsylvania, 62,000 in Alabama, 36,000 in Arkansas, 32,000 in Massachusetts and 19,000 in South Carolina. Eventually some 7,000,000 acres will be purchased.

These lands, while primarily purchased for the purpose of protecting the watersheds of navigable rivers, are also intended as recreation grounds for all the states lying east of the Mississippi river.

Mandate: New International Relation

WHAT is a mandate? The mandate is asserted by international lawyers to be a new principle in international relations. In theory a mandate is an order from a league of the civilized nations of the world to one of those nations, making it responsible for the welfare of a certain nation or piece of territory considered to be less civilized.

In practice a mandate is permission, given by the powers which won the late war to one of those powers, to supervise the affairs of some backward country. The mandatory nation enjoys certain advantages in that territory, but it also has certain responsibilities to the League of Nations, which, if enforced, would raise the development of backward countries to a higher level both from the economic and the humanitarian point of view. Of course, in this matter, everything really depends upon what the council of the league wants to do and is able to do.

The mandate also seeks to keep one nation from exploiting exclusive-



ly a backward territory, and to give the other members of the league certain rights in it. But it does not do as much for the nations which are not members of the league.

The council of the League of Nations acknowledges three chief kinds of mandates. The A class mandates cover former Turkish possessions, including Mesopotamia. The B class mandates cover islands of the Pacific, south of the Equator, and the C class mandates cover islands in the Pacific, north of the Equator. The Palestine mandate is in a sense a fourth kind.

Eight Western States for Reclamation



GOVERNORS of western states, after a preliminary discussion in Denver of irrigation and reclamation legislation have presented to President Harding and members of congress the result of their conference. In the party were Gov. Thomas E. Campbell of Arizona, president of the League of the Southwest; Gov. J. W. Davis of Idaho, president of the Western States Reclamation association; Gov. Emmet D. Boyle of Nevada; Gov. Charles R. Mabey of Utah; Gov. Louis Hart of Washington and Gov. Joseph B. Dixon of Montana. Governors Shoup of Colorado and Mecham of New Mexico participated in the Denver conference.

"We present a 'solid front' to the powers in Washington for the first time in 18 years," said Gov. Davis.

"We will, of course, use every means to secure the fulfillment of the platform pledge of reclamation. Both of the big parties were pledged to the program. Our efforts probably will be centered on the Smith-McNary bill."

The Smith-McNary bill is known as the "co-operative reclamation act" and provides for the establishment of a \$250,000,000 revolving fund for the construction of new irrigation projects and the completion of those already under way. One of its provisions requires the employment of former service men on reclamation projects erected from the fund. It also gives preference to service men on any lands made available.

In addition the governors ask the early passage of a bill authorizing the appointment of a federal "ambassador" to participate in the compact proposed between the Colorado river basin states. This movement has the backing of the League of the Southwest. It is hoped to settle the long-standing disputes between the states over the use of the waters of the Colorado river for irrigation purposes. Settlement will save thousands of dollars to taxpayers in court litigation.

"Commerce the Lifeblood of a Nation"

THE old axiom that "Commerce is the lifeblood of a nation" could be amended to read "and of its courts," according to attorneys of years' experience before the United States Supreme court.

Inquiry of a number of experts on constitutional law as to the section which has been productive of most litigation brought the unanimous response: "Article 1, section 8, paragraph 3." This section, one of the shortest in the Constitution, declares that congress shall have the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states." From that brief clause, however, have arisen all the rate cases, those involving public utilities, the interstate commerce commission, child labor, federal employees' liability act, the lottery laws, the white slave act and, more recently, the numerous prohibition statutes preceding the amendment itself.

Chief Justice Marshall asserted in a judicial opinion that "commerce"



must be interpreted to mean "intercourse," and lawyers say his wide interpretation was the progenitor of the whole family of legal battles turning upon the commerce section.

Be that as it may, under recent decisions of the Supreme court, "commerce" has been interpreted to cover not only the movement of goods, but of men and women—as in the white slave act.

Within the last few weeks, no less than a dozen cases involving in some way the commerce section have been docketed in the Supreme court.

Gray Is Color of the Moment

Gray is the predominating color of the moment. If there is any doubt as to the truth of this sweeping statement, writes a New York fashion correspondent, then visit the smart restaurants at any hour of the day or take a walk up Fifth avenue or any other street and note what is seen. There is so much of this shade, indeed, that one stops a moment to wonder just how long it will last and what the next change in color will be. There are signs pointing toward the lighter shades of tan, for now and then a champagne gown or coat or cape is seen, and it brings a nice relief from the preponderance of the various tones of gray.

Just now if a costume is not all gray from tip to toe then it seems to take pride in having some touch of gray about it, if it is only the feather drooping from the brim of the hat or the shoes of gray worn with a frock that is otherwise quite dark and inconspicuous. Gray, indeed, has taken its place along with the shades of dark blue and black as being an accepted out-of-doors color as well as a favorite tone for wear within doors. It is good for the young and for the old. In fact, it recognizes no class or distinction as to age or stature. It is the all around good color of the season, and women are making the most of its popularity to use it in every possible way.

Hat, Shoes, Gloves in Gray.

One of the favorite methods of wearing gray when the whole costume is not in tone is to have the hat and shoes and gloves of that color, each of them matching each other exactly in tone. Not a few of the gray silk

tion of dark blue are among the smartest that are to be seen upon the streets. One is a model fresh from the workrooms of Jenny in Paris. Its upper section is made in gray woolly material and the lower section is made of some thick material in black embroidered with threads of the gray drawn through it to form a plaid design. The cape is one of those new lines that are quite scant in width and perfectly straight in line, hanging from a little yoke that fits the shoulders snugly and supports a straight collar.

The hat worn with the cape shows how large the hats can be worn when they reach the limits of the French fashion for this season. Indeed, there is no limit to the extremes of width which they attain, and even then they do not remain content, but must superimpose at that exaggerated line trimming of some sort that makes them appear even wider. In this instance it is a loosely arranged pom-pom of stiff little feathers, but often it is an ostrich puff or a bow of tulle or a drooping feather or some stray bits of flowers or fruit hanging from the edge. The brims droop either at both sides or all the way round, as the case may be. The trimmings are scanty and artistically posed upon the spreading brims so that they tell for all they are worth in their rather isolated way.

Season for One-Piece Dress.

The season for the one-piece dress of serge has also arrived. When there is no cape or outer wrap then the street gown is of serge or the suit of that or some other light material. The suits, when they are smartest, are quite plain, with long waist lines and with straight lines that are nevertheless fitted to follow the lines of the figure with a delicate nicety. They are worn with trim little hats and with blouses that, while they are mostly plain, are still made with quantities of handwork and a sufficient number of frills to make them becoming.

The serge dresses are made on the simplest of lines. Really they have the slightest amount of fit and the smallest amount of material to make them notable. But they are apt to be embroidered in some way or trimmed with little facings or edgings in some bright color of silk or silk braid that gives them that fresh chic which makes them notable. There are any number of gray dresses made of serge and worn with big black or dark blue hats, and then there are the popular little street dresses, made of a light, say gray, upper section, and a lower section of the black or dark blue, a narrow belt of the darker tone being used to hold them to a semblance of form about the waist line.

Evening dresses have their predilection for gray, and when it is not exactly gray then those tones of mauve and light blue creep in and become that shading between gray and some more vivid color when one is not sure under the night lights exactly what the tone may be. There are layers and layers of chiffon about these simple little evening frocks, and sometimes many shades of the same color and combined in such a subtle manner that one is not sure where one tone leaves off and the other begins. The skirts are made in a succession of frills or in an arrangement of petal formations so that they become just soft masses of the becoming material. And as for trimming, there is none, or perhaps it is but a band of ribbon about the waist line or a bunch of artificial flowers—just tiny little flowers. The bodices are simply finished by edgings of pleating, and the more often than not there are no sleeves at all.



Gown of Black Taffeta.

crepe dresses are adorned with fringe, and this is always in the same tone as the materials from which the frock is fashioned. Gray capes and those of that color combined with one por-

Evening Gowns of Tulle

As always at this time of the year, there are any number of tulle evening gowns to be seen. This season it is the real silk net, and the colors are the most beautiful that have been seen in a long while. They are made up over foundations of chiffon, while underlying slips are often done in a contrasting color to provide a variance of tone.

Then there are the dyed laces for evening gowns that are being worn a great deal. They are combined either with tulle or with chiffon and sometimes with cotton net, but always the material and the trimming seem to have been dipped in the same dye solution, for there is not a whiff of divergence between their shades. There is the popular frock that is made with a skirt covered with dyed lace ruffles and with the plain little bodice made of chiffon in the same tone. Then there is another model that has a skirt made entirely of plaited tulle flounces and a bodice made of the dyed lace draped or fitted as the individual figure may demand.

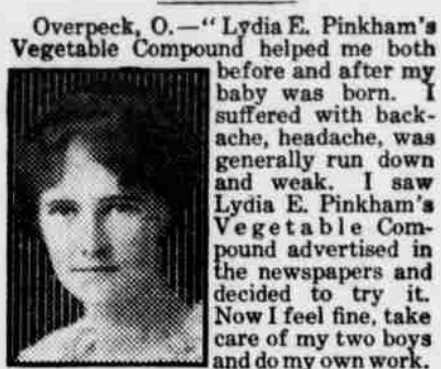
The dresses that are coming along,

the ones that the smart dressmakers are showing for wear a little later in the season, are those of taffeta with trimmings of lace or organdie. These are the frocks that will be so good for street wear when the wearer becomes too hot for a wrap of any sort. The taffeta frocks, too, are tremendously satisfactory for afternoon wear, for they retain a freshness of line and contour that is always pleasing. In Paris at the Longchamps races there were displayed a number of taffeta dresses of this sort with very full skirts, sometimes ruffled over their entire surfaces.

Another dress of black taffeta has sleeves that are full and flowing and set into quite straight armholes. They are of chiffon that falls gracefully over the arm to the wrist, when it is allowed to spread out to its full length. The neck and sleeves of this frock are kept strictly plain in finish, but there is a fascinating crushed ribbon belt made of gold and black blocked ribbon, tied with a stiff bow under the left arm.

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